

# MIZORAM UNIVERSITY

## UNDER-GRADUATE SYLLABUS IN HISTORY

### (Choice Based Credit System)

The three-year Bachelor's Degree in History follows the **Draft Regulations Governing the Choice Based Credit System and Grading in Undergraduate Programmes (Constituent and Affiliated Colleges)** of Mizoram University and comprises of a total of 140 Credits.

The Under Graduate Programme shall consist of three academic years with two semesters in each year. The first Academic year shall comprise of the first and second semesters, the second academic year- the third and fourth semesters and the third academic year- the fifth and sixth semesters.

Each semester will consists of 18 weeks of academic work equivalent to 90 actual teaching days. The odd semester is scheduled from July to December and even semester from January to June. The working days for each semester shall not be less than 90 excluding holidays/ sports/examination/ semester break/ vacation, if any.

- A candidate shall register his/her name with the University in the first semester itself.
- For passing of each course a candidate must secure a minimum of 50% marks (equivalent Grade 'B') in end semester examination.
- For internal assessment there shall be no passing marks. However, grading shall be based on marks obtained in both components i.e. internal assessment and end semester examination.
- A candidate shall be permitted to proceed from the first semester up to final semester irrespective of his/her failure in any of the semester examination subject to condition that the candidate shall appear for all the arrear papers of each course(s) along with the concerned semester examinations.
- No candidate shall be allowed to appear in any course more than three times (including the regular chance), and no candidate shall be allowed to appear in any course beyond ten semesters of his/her first admission.
- A candidate shall be eligible to appear in the end-semester examination only if he/ she attend a minimum of 75% attendance as per University ordinance

There are **twenty (4) Foundation Courses (FC)**, eleven **(11) Elective Core Courses (EC)**, and nine **(9) Major Core Courses (CC)** spread over the six semesters.

Each course shall be evaluated at the scale of 100. For all courses, irrespective of theory and practical, there shall be a series of continuous internal assessment carrying 25 marks and an end-semester examination carrying 75 marks.

A candidate has to earn a minimum of 140 Credits for successful completion of under graduate degree, with a distribution of credits for different course categories as given in following:

## PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Semester	Course	Course No.	Category	Credit	Marks		
					Continuous	End-Semester	Total
I	English-I	Course I	FC	5	25	75	100
	<b>History of Mizoram (upto the 1960s)</b>	<b>UG/Hist/I/EC/01</b>	EC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Core Subject 2	Course I	EC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Core Subject 3	Course I	EC	6	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>
II	English-II	Course II	FC	5	25	75	100
	<b>History of India upto Post-Maurya period</b>	<b>UG/Hist/II/EC/02</b>	CC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Core Subject 2	Course II	EC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Core Subject 3	Course II	EC	6	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>
III	MIL(ALT English/Mizo/Hindi)	Course I	FC	5	25	75	100
	<b>History of India (Gupta to Sultanate periods)</b>	<b>UG/Hist/III/EC/03</b>	EC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Core Subject 2	Course III	EC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Core Subject 3	Course III	EC	6	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>
IV	Environmental Studies	Course I	FC	5	25	75	100
	<b>History of the Mughals</b>	<b>UG/Hist/IV/EC/04</b>	EC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Subject 2	Course IV	EC	6	25	75	100
	Elective Subject 3	Course IV	EC	6	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>23</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>
V	<b>Modern India-I</b>	<b>UG/Hist/IV/EC/05</b>	CC	6	25	75	100
	<b>Historiography</b>	<b>UG/Hist/IV/EC/06</b>	CC	6	25	75	100

	Early Modern Europe	UG/Hist/IV/EC/07	CC	6	25	75	100
	History of Northeast India(4 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> centuries) OR	UG/Hist/IV/EC/08(A)	CC	6	25	75	100
	History of Northeast India(1228-1822) OR	UG/Hist/IV/EC/08(B)					
	History of Northeast India(1822-1986)	UG/Hist/IV/EC/08(C)					
	<b>Total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>VI</b>	Modern World History	UG/Hist/IV/EC/09	CC	6	25	75	100
	Contemporary World	UG/Hist/IV/EC/10	CC	6	25	75	100
	Modern India-II	UG/Hist/IV/EC/11	CC	6	25	75	100
	History of USA(1776-1945) OR	UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(A)	CC	6	25	75	100
	History of Modern Southeast Asia OR	UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(B)					
	History of Modern China OR	UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(C)					
	History of Modern Japan	UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(D)					
	<b>Total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>
	<b>Entire Programme Total</b>			<b>140</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>2400</b>

**UG/Hist/I/EC/01**

**HISTORY OF MIZORAM  
(Upto the 1960s)**

**Objectives:** Based on the available sources, this paper intends to familiarize students with selected themes and topics from the pre-colonial era upto the the 1960s in Mizoram. **Credits: 6**

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Credit</b>
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Pre-colonial Mizo society</b> a. Origin myths and legends  b. Migration of Mizo tribes c. Social hierarchy d. Chieftainship-origin, authority, and function e. Zawlbuk (bachelors' dormitory) f. Economy-agriculture and ancillary activities	L	1
<b>Unit –II</b>	<b>Colonial encounter</b> a. Early British accounts of the Mizos b. Raids and counter military offensives  c. British Frontier policy and the Mizos d. Frontier markets and their role e. Mizo resistance	L	1
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Mizoram under colonial rule</b> a. Establishment of British rule - disarmament and pacification, land settlement b. Initiatives and changes in administration c. Impact on society and economy	L	1

<p><b>Unit –IV</b></p>	<p><b>Christianity and society</b>                      a. Introduction of Christianity in Mizoram                      b. Medical and educational mission, women’s education                      c. Growth and development of churches                      d. The revival movement                      e. Christian teachings and social transformation</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>2</p>
<p><b>Unit –V</b></p>	<p><b>Political activism</b>                      a. Roots- political awareness and politics of representation                      b. Mizos and the two World Wars                      c. Beginning of associations and political parties                      d. Emergence of District Council                      e. MNF movement</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>1</p>

**Essential Readings:**

1. Shakespear, John, *TheLushai-Kuki Clans*, TRI, 2009.
2. Mackenzie, A., *The North East Frontier of India*, Mittal publications, 1979.
3. Lewin, T.H., *A Fly on the Wheel*, Nabu Press, 2010.
4. \_\_\_\_\_., *Wild Race on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal*, Biblio Bazaar, LLC, 2009
5. McCall, A.G., *Lushai Chrysalis*, TRI.
6. \_\_\_\_\_., *Lushai Hills District Cover*, TRI, 2009.
7. Reid, Robert N., *History of the Frontier Areas Bordering on Assam*, Eastern Pub. House, 1983.
8. Mangkhosat Kipgen, *Christianity and Mizo culture: the encounter between Christianity and Zo culture in Mizoram*, Theological Conference, 1997.
9. Pachuau, Lalsangkima, *Ethnic identity and Christianity: a socio-historical and missiological study of Christianity in northeast India with special reference to Mizoram*, P. Lang, 2002.
10. Downs, Frederick S., *Christianity in North East India: historical perspectives*, Indian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1983.
11. Vanlalchuanawma, *Christianity and subaltern culture: revival movement as a cultural response to westernisation in Mizoram*, Indian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2006.
12. Hminga, C.L., *The Life and Witness of the Churches in Mizoram*, Literature Committee, Baptist Church of Mizoram, 1987
13. Lloyd, J.M., *History of the Church in Mizoram: Harvest in the Hills*, Synod Publication Board, 1991.

14. Sangkima *Mizos: Society and Social Change*, Spectrum Publications, 1992
15. Nunthara, C., *Mizoram: Society and Polity*, Indus Publishing Company, 1996
16. Lalchungnunga, *Mizoram: Politics of Regionalism and National Integration*, Reliance Pub. House, 1994
17. Nag, Sajal, *Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgency and Subnationalism in North- East India*, Manohar, 2002
18. Chaube, S.K., *Hill Politics in NE India* Orient Longman Limited, 1999
19. Scott, James C., *The Art of Not Being Governed*, Yale University Press, 2010
20. Hassan, Sajjad S., *Building Legitimacy: Exploring State-Society Relations in Northeast India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2008.
21. Hluna, J.V., *Education and Missionaries in Mizoram*, Spectrum Publications, Guwahati, 1992.
22. Malsawmdawngliana and Rohmingmawii (ed.), *Mizo Narratives: Accounts from Mizoram*, Scientific Book Center, Guwahati, 2013.
23. Malsawmkima(ed.), *Socio-Economic Impact of Mizoram Insurgency*, Government Aizawl North College, 2015.

#### **Journals/Proceedings:**

1. *Historical Journal Mizoram, Vol. VIII, 2007* Published by Mizoram History Association, Mizoram.
2. *Historical Journal Mizoram* , Vol.IV , 2009, Published by Mizoram History Association, Mizoram.
3. *Historical Journal Mizoram* (2012 & 2013 ), Published by Mizoram History Association, Mizoram.
4. *Proceedings of the North East India History Association* (NEIHA), 2008
5. *Proceedings of the North East India History Association* (NEIHA), 2011.

### **UG/Hist/II/EC/02**

#### **HISTORY OF INDIA UPTO POST-MAURYA PERIOD**

**Objectives:** This course is designed to familiarize students with the social, economic, political and cultural developments in India from the Chalcolithic period upto the post-Maurya period. The purpose is to introduce students to elements of change and continuity in Indian history.

Credits: 6

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<p><b>Chalcolithic period-The Indus Civilization</b></p> <p>a. Sources for the study of early Indian history</p> <p>b. Questions of the origins, growth, and decline of the Indus Civilization; Economics, resources, trade, and communications, settlements and settlement patterns, social and political organization, religion and ideology, material culture, intellectual accomplishments.</p>	L	2
Unit –II	<p><b>Vedic Period</b></p> <p>a. Debate on the Aryans in India</p> <p>b. Vedic culture -society, economy, polity and religion as reflected by literary and archaeological sources.</p> <p>c. The material and ideological background of the <i>Upanishads</i>.</p>	L	1
Unit –III	<p><b>Post-Vedic Period</b></p> <p>a. Rise of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas</p> <p>b. Ascendancy of Magadha</p> <p>c. Emergence of heterodox sects-material background -Buddhism, Jainism and Ajivikas</p> <p>d. Macedonian invasion and its impacts.</p>	L	1
Unit –IV	<p><b>The Mauryan Empire</b></p> <p>a. Emergence of the Mauryan empire</p> <p>b. Mauryan administration-nature and structure</p> <p>c. Nature of Mauryan economy</p> <p>d. Ashoka's Dhamma and its relevance</p> <p>e. Decline of the Mauryan empire</p> <p>f. Mauryan art and architecture</p>	L	1
Unit –V	<p><b>Post-Mauryan developments (c.200 BC-c.300AD)</b></p> <p>a. Invasions and their impact</p> <p>b. Post-Mauryan administration-Satavahanas and Kushanas</p> <p>c. Development of crafts and guilds, Indo-Roman trade</p> <p>d. Post-Mauryan cultural development- architecture and sculpture</p>	L	1

	e. Sangam Age - society, language and literature		
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**Essential Readings:**

1. McIntosh, Jane R., *The Ancient Indus Valley: New Perspectives*, ABC CLIO, California, 2008.
2. Thapar, Romila, *The Penguin History of Early India-From the Origins to AD 1300*, Penguin Books, 2002.
3. Thapar, Romila, *The Aryan: Recasting Constructs*, Three Essays, Gurgaon, 2008.
4. Thapar, Romila, *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Sharma, R.S., *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Motilal Banarsidass, Fifth Revised Edition, Delhi, 2005.
6. Sharma, R. S., *India's Ancient Past*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.
7. Sharma, R.S., *Rethinking India's Past*, Oxford University Press, 2009.
8. Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra, *Political History of Ancient India: From the Accession of Parikshit to the Extinction of the Gupta Dynasty*, OUP, New Delhi, 1999.
9. Singh, Upinder, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*, Pearson Edition, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Trautmann, Thomas R., *The Aryan Debate*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
11. Shrimali, K.M., *The Age of Iron and the Religious Revolution c. 700-c. 350*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2007.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Kosambi, D.D. *An Introduction to the study of Indian history*, Bombay, 1985 (Reprint).
2. Possehl, Gregory, *The Indus Civilization: a contemporary perspective*, Altamira Press, Walnut Creek, 2002.
3. Sharma, R.S., *India's Ancient Past*, Oxford University Press, 2005.
4. Singh, Upinder & Nayanjot Lahiri (eds.), *Ancient India : New Research*, OUP, New Delhi, 2010.
5. Ratnagar, Shereen, *Understanding Harappa. Civilization in the Greater Indus Valley*, Tulika, New Delhi, 2001.
6. Kulke, H, and D. Rothermund, *A History of India*, London, 1986.
7. Basham, A.L, *The Wonder That was India*, Mumbai, 1971.
8. Chakravarti, Ranabir, *Trade in Early India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.
9. Champalakshmi, R., *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 BC to AD 1300*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1996.



**UG/Hist/III/EC/03**

**HISTORY OF INDIA**

**(Gupta to Sultanate periods)**

**Objectives:** This course is designed to familiarize students with the social, economic, political, and cultural developments in India from the Gupta to the early medieval periods. The purpose is to introduce students to elements of change and continuity in Indian history.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<p><b>Age of the Guptas</b></p> <p>a. The Gupta Empire and its decentralized administration.</p> <p>b. Economy under the Guptas; land grants and feudalization; agrarian structure; coinage and currency system; trade.</p> <p>c. Characteristic features of Gupta society; relevance of <i>jatidharma</i>; women's social position; untouchability.</p> <p>d. Cultural developments-an overview of art, architecture, sculpture, painting, literature, and religion with special emphasis on the significance of the Puranic tradition; Sanskrit theatre; Cultural contacts with Central Asia.</p> <p>e. The Maukharis, Vakatakas, Chalukyas and later Guptas.</p>	L	2
Unit -II	<p><b>Post- Gupta Period-I</b></p> <p>a. Post-Gupta Northern India under Harshavardhana-political organization and the growing importance of the <i>samanta</i> system; religious developments.</p> <p>b. Contemporary ruling families, with the focus on the Gurjara-Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas, and Varmans and their socio-economic and political institutions-administrative organizations- the implications of the theory of mixed castes (<i>varnasamkara</i>).</p>	L	1

<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Post- Gupta period-II</b> a. South India under the Pallavas and Cholas-stages in administrative organization under their rule; the relevance of the <i>varna</i> concept. b. The agrarian structure; trade, markets and urban centres; art and religion. c. The role of temples in socio-economic and political life.	L	1
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>Sultanate period</b> a. Arab invasion – its impact. b. Invasion by Ghazni and Ghori – nature and impact. c. Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate- political and social structure- territorial and military organization-rural society and the revenue system and the <i>Iqtas</i> system- technology and agricultural production, urbanization, technology and non-agricultural production- trade, markets and monetization.	L	1
<b>Unit –v</b>	<b>Religion, Art and Regional Polities</b> a. Sultanate architecture and literature b. Bhakti and Sufi movements c. Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms: polity, society and economy d. Indian Ocean trade.	L	1

**Essential Readings:**

1. Chandra, Satish, *Medieval India: From Sultanat To The Mughals - Delhi Sultanat (1206-1526)*, Haranand Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.
2. Chandra, Satish, *History of Medieval India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2007.
3. Champalakhsmi, R., *Trade, Ideology, and Urbanization*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1996.
4. Karashima, N., *Ancient to Medieval: South Indian Society in Transition*, OUP, New Delhi, 2009.
5. Gurukkal, Rajan, *Social Formations of Early South India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Sharma, R.S., *Aspects of Political ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Motilal Banarsidass, Fifth Revised Edition, Delhi, 2005.
7. Levi, Scott C., *India and Central Asia*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
8. Devahuti, D., *Harsha*, OUP, New Delhi, 2001.
9. Gupta, Uma Das, *The World of the Indian Ocean Merchant 1500-1800*, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.
10. Singh, Vipul, *Interpreting Medieval India*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2012.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Sharma, R.S., *Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalisation*, Orient Longman Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2003.
2. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1994.

3. Nizami, Khaliq, *Ahmad Religions and Politics in India during the Thirteenth Century* OUP, New Delhi, 2002.
4. Chandra, Satish(ed.), *Religion, State, and Society in Medieval India*, OUP, USA, 2008.
5. Karashima, N., *South Indian History and Society, Studies from Inscriptions AD 850 – 1800*, OUP, Delhi, 1984.
6. Stein, Burton, *Peasant, State, and Society in Medieval South India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1980.
7. Aquil, Raziuddin, *Sufism and Society in Medieval India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2010.

### UG/Hist/IV/EC/04

#### HISTORY OF THE MUGHALS

**Objectives:** This course is intended to provide an overview of the main trends and developments in India during the Mughal period (1526-1757). The emphasis of this history will be the socio-economic and cultural patterns in understanding the polity and society as they took shape in the periods under study.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<p><b>Foundation and consolidation of Mughal rule in India</b></p> <p>a. The Pre-Mughal society.</p> <p>b. Sources and their uses- literary (memoirs such as <i>Babur Nama</i>, <i>Tuzuk-i-Jehangiri</i>, <i>HumayunNama</i>; chronicles like <i>Akbar Nama</i> and <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i>; and accounts of foreign travelers like that of F.Bernier, Tavernier, and Sir Thomas Roe) and the archaeological record.</p> <p>c. Advent of the Mughal and the Afghan interlude, territorial expansion and consolidation 1526-1556.</p> <p>d. Sher Shah’s administration</p>	L	2
Unit –II	<p><b>Administration and Fine Arts under the Mughals</b></p> <p>a. Mughal Administration</p> <p>b. Nature of State under the Mughals</p> <p>c. Theory of Kingship</p> <p>d. Mansabdari System</p> <p>e. Architecture, Painting and Literature</p>	L	1
Unit –III	<p><b>Society and Economy</b></p> <p>a. Social structure, status of women, nobility, Zamindars.</p> <p>b. Patterns in economy- land revenue administration, agriculture, industry, trade and commerce.</p>	L	1

<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>State and Policies under the Mughals</b> a. Akbar’s relations with the Rajputs  b. Aurangzeb’s relations with the Sikhs and Deccan kingdoms  c. Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji, Shivaji’s administration Mughal religious policy- Akbar and Aurangzeb	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>Disintegration and decline</b> a. Crisis of Mughal Empire (Jagirdari Crisis) and theories of decline. b. Causes of decline c. Emergence of successor states.	L	1

**Essential Readings:**

1. Chandra, Satish, *Medieval India*, Part Two, *Mughal Empire 1526-1748*, Har Anand Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
2. Chandra, Satish, *Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India*, Delhi, 1997.
3. Alam, Muzaffar & Sanjay Subramanyam, *The Mughal State*, OUP, Delhi, 1998.
4. Nizami, K.A., *Religion and Politics in India in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century*, OUP, New Delhi, 2002.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Alam, Muzaffar, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India, Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*, Delhi, 1986.
2. Habib, Irfan, *Agrarian system of Mughal India (1550-1707)*, Bombay, 1963.
3. Habib, Irfan (Ed.), *Medieval India I: Researches in the History of India, 1200-1750*, Delhi, 1992
4. Habib, Irfan and Tapan Raychaudhuri, *The Cambridge Economic History of India, vol 1*, Cambridge, 1982
5. Siddiqi, N. A., *Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals, 1700-1750*, Bombay, 1970.
6. Tripathi, R. P., *Rise and fall of the Mughal Empire*, Allahabad, 1990.
7. Tripathi, R. P., *Some Aspects of Mughal Administration*, Allahabad, 1974.
8. Moreland, W. H., *Agrarian System of Mughal India*, N. Delhi, 1998

9. Athar Ali M., *The Mughal nobility under Aurangzeb*, revised edition, Delhi, 1997
10. Chandra, Satish, *Medieval India: Society. The jagirdari crisis and the village*, Delhi, 1982
11. Chandra, Satish, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740*, Delhi, 1979.
12. Alam Khan, Iqtadar, *The Nobility under Akbar and the development of his religious policy, 1560-1580, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (1968)
13. Richards, J. F. *The Mughal Empire*, Cambridge University Press, 1995
14. Raychaudhuri, T *Mughal Empire under Akbar and Jehangir*, Calcutta, 1953.

## UG/Hist/V/EC/05

### MODERN INDIA - I

**Objectives:** This course is designed to acquaint the students with the growth and consolidation of colonial rule in India and the major socio-economic and religious developments during this period.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
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<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Expansion and consolidation of British Rule with special reference to:</b> a. Bengal b. Mysore c. Marathas d. Punjab e. Awadh f. Revolt of 1857	L	1
<b>Unit –II</b>	<b>Administrators and their policies</b> a. Lord Warren Hastings b. Lord Wellesley c. Lord Cornwallis d. Lord Dalhousie e. Lord William Bentinck	L	1
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Rural economy and society</b> a. The rural agrarian social structure b. Land revenue settlements c. Commercialization of agriculture d. Peasants and landless Labour e. Rural credit and indebtedness	L	1
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>Trade and Industry</b> a. Changes in the trading economy of India in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century: Surat, Bengal, Coromandel; trade; and trade routes. b. Banking-indigenous and modern. c. Emergence of modern industries-cotton; jute; and steel.	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements</b> a. Rise of modern education and press. b. Rise of new intelligentsia and its social composition. c. Socio-religious reform movements: i) Brahma Samaj ii) Arya Samaj iii) Ramakrishna Mission iv) Aligarh Movement	L	2

**Essential Readings:**

1. Bandyopadhyay, Shekhar, *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.
2. Thomas. R. Metcalf, Thomas R., *A Concise History of Modern India*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Oxford University Press, 2008.
3. Roy, Tirthankar, *Economic History of Modern India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2007.
4. Dutt, R.P., *India Today*, Manish, 1970.
5. Jones, Kenneth W., *New Cambridge History of India: Socio-Religious Reform*

*Movements in British India*, Cambridge University Press, 1989.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Desai, A.R., *Social background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan, Mumbai, 2000.
2. Panikkar.K.N., *Culture, Ideology, Hegemony : Intellectual and social consciousness Colonial India*, Tulika, New Delhi,1995.
3. Chandra, Bipan , *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, New Delhi, 1979.
4. Chandra, Bipan, *Essays on Colonialism*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1999.
5. Chandra, Bipan , *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, Peoples Publishing House, New Delhi, 1982.
6. Chaudhuri, K. C., *History of Modern India*, New Central Book Agency (P) Ltd., Kolkata, 1983.
7. Kumar, Dharma(ed.), *Cambridge Economic History of India*, Vol.II, Orient Longman, 1982.
8. Pati, Biswamoy, *The 1857 Rebellion*, OUP, New Delhi, 2010.
9. *The Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, Routledge, London & New York, 1998.
10. Tripathi, D.J., *Oxford Business History of India*, 2 vols.

**UG/Hist/V/EC/06**

**HISTORIOGRAPHY**

**Objective:** The paper introduces students to the meaning and scope of history along with the traditions of historical writing from ancient to modern times. In the context of Indian history, the course is also aimed to acquaint students the knowledge of the various approaches in writing the past since the nineteenth century.

**Credits: 6**

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Credit</b>
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Meaning and scope of History-I</b> a. Meaning of history and historiography b. Nature and scope of history c. History and other discipline (Anthropology, Archaeology, Economics, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology and Geography)	L	1
<b>Unit –II</b>	<b>Meaning and scope of History-II</b> a. Generalization b. Causation c. Sources of history d. Objectivity and Subjectivity	L	1
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Traditions of Historical Writing-I</b> a. Ancient Greek tradition b. Ancient Roman tradition c. Ancient Indian tradition d. Ancient Chinese tradition	L	2
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>Traditions of Historical Writing-II</b> a. Medieval Western traditions b. Positivist c. Marxist d. Annales	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>Approaches to Indian History</b> a. Colonial b. Nationalist c. Marxist d. Subaltern	L	1



**Essential Readings:**

1. Arnold, John H., *History: A Very Short Introduction*, OUP, April 2000.
2. Carr, E.H., *What is History?* (With a new Introduction by Richard J Evans), 3rd Edition, Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.
3. Tosh, John, *The Pursuit of history*, Sixth Edition, Routledge, London, 2015.
4. Sreedharan, E., *A Text Book of historiography. 500 BC to AD 2000*, Orient Longman, 2004.
5. Jayapalan, N., *Historiography*, Atlantic Publishers, 2000.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Bentley, Michael, *Modern Historiography; An Introduction*. Routledge, 1999.
2. Bentley, Michael (ed.) *Companion to Historiography*, Routledge, 1997.
3. Southgate, Beverley, *History: What and Why? Ancient, Modern and Postmodern Perspectives*, Routledge, 1996.

**UG/Hist/V/EC/07**

**EARLY MODERN EUROPE**

**Objective:** This paper balances political, economic, religious, and cultural history of Continental Europe till the early modern period. Beginning with the fifteenth-century conquest of the “Atlantic Mediterranean”, it traces the emergence of Europe as the first truly global power while at the same time the people, ideas, and forces that have shaped the character and institutions of the modern world are discussed.

**Credits: 6**

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Credit</b>
<b>Unit -I</b>	<p><b>Commerce, Conquest, and Colonization, 1300-1600</b></p> <p>a. The rise of the Ottoman Empire; Mediterranean colonialism-silver shortages and the search for African gold-sea-based Mediterranean empires (Catalunya, Venice, and Genoa)-the technology of ships and navigation-Portugal, Africa, and the sea-route to India-artillery and empire-Prince Henry the Navigator-Atlantic colonization and the growth of slavery.</p> <p>b. The discovery of a New World-the Spanish conquest of America-the profits of empire in the New World.</p>	L	2
<b>Unit –II</b>	<p><b>The Renaissance and The Reformations of Religion</b></p> <p>a. The Renaissance and the Middle Ages- Renaissance Classicism-Renaissance Humanism; The Renaissance in Italy-origins-features of renaissance.</p> <p>b. The Lutheran upheaval- the spread of Protestantism; The domestication of the Reformation (1525-1560); The English Reformation; Catholicism transformed.</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –III</b>	<p><b>Religious Wars, State Building, Intellectuals and Artists</b></p> <p>a. Turbulent periods-The Price Revolution-Religious conflicts-Political instability; Religious wars-The German wars of religion-The French wars of religion-The Revolt of the Netherlands; England and the defeat of the Spanish Armada;</p> <p>b. The Thirty Years’ War; The balance of power in Europe-Spain, France, and England; The English Civil War-origins and consequences.</p>	L	1

<p><b>Unit –IV</b></p>	<p><b>Absolutism and Empire (1660-1789) and The French Revolution</b>                      a. The appeal and justification of Absolutism; Alternatives to Absolutism; The Absolutism of Louis XIV; The remaking of Central and Eastern Europe; Autocracy in Russia; Colonization and Trade in the Seventeenth Century; Colonization and Empire.                       b. The French Revolution-The coming of the Revolution-The destruction of the Old Regime; A new stage: Popular revolution; The Reign of Terror; The Quest for Stability – Directory and Consulate.</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>1</p>
<p><b>Unit –V</b></p>	<p><b>The Scientific Revolution and The Enlightenment</b>                      a. The intellectual roots of the Scientific Revolution; A revolution in Astronomy; Methods for a new philosophy-Bacon and Descartes.                      b. The foundations of the Enlightenment; The world of the <i>Philosophes</i>; Internationalization of Enlightenment themes; Nature, Gender, and Enlightenment Radicalism-Rousseau and Wollstonecraft.</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>1</p>

**Essential Readings:**

1. Cole, Joshua and Carol Symes, *Western Civilizations*, 18<sup>th</sup> Edition, W.W. Norton & Co, New York, 2013.
2. Wiesner-Hanks, Merry E., *Early Modern Europe, 1450-1789*, Cambridge University Press, 2006.
3. Kumin(ed.),Beat, *The European World, 1500-1800: An Introduction to Early Modern History*(2009).
4. Huppert, George, *After the Black Death: A Social History of Early Modern Europe*, Second Edition, 1998.

**UG/Hist/IV/EC/08(A)**

**NORTH EAST INDIA  
(4TH TO 13TH CENTURIES A.D.)**

**Objective:** The course is intended to familiarize students with the major political and socio- economic and religious developments in the Brahmaputra Valley from the fourth century A.D. till 1228.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	The sources and the geographical background; the rise of the Kingdom of Kamrupa in the 4th Century.	L	1
Unit -II	Polity: The nature of kingship in the context of dynastic history from the Varman line of kings to the reign of Vallabhadeva.	L	1
Unit -III	Society : Social differentiations and the relevance of the concept of Varna; the significance of Sudras and Brahmanas as the only distinct varna categories.	L	1
Unit -IV	Economy : The land system with special reference to the revenue administration; sources of taxation; trade and commerce; arts and crafts.	L	1
Unit -V	Religion : The influences of the major Brahmanical sects; significance of the Kamakhya Cult; Other religious cults of the Puranic tradition; the process of Syncretism	L	2

**Essential Readings :**

1. Choudhury, P.C., *A History of The Civilization of the People of Assam*, 3<sup>rd</sup> revised edition, Spectrum Publication, Delhi, 1987.
2. Puri, B.N., *Study in the Early History and Administration of Assam*, Gauhati University 1968.
3. Lahiri, Nayanjot, *Pre-Ahom Assam*, Delhi, 1987.
4. Vasu, N.N., *Social History of Kamrupa*, New Delhi, Reprint 1997.
5. Mukherjee, B.N., *External Trade of Early North-Eastern India*, New Delhi, 1992.
6. Barpujari, H.K., *The Comprehensive History of Assam*, Volume I, Publication Board Assam, 1992.

**UG/Hist/IV/EC/08(B)**

**HISTORY OF NORTH EAST INDIA (1228-1822)**

**Objective:** The course is designed to be a brief study of the major political and socio-economic developments in northeast India from the 13th century till 1824.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	Historiography, sources and their uses; emergence of new politics - Chutiya, Cachari, Ahom, and Koch.	L	1
Unit -II	Consolidation of Ahom State - system of administration; Paik and Khel system, trade and markets; Shankaradeva and the Neo-Vaishnavite Movement; decline of the Ahom State.	L	1
Unit -III	Political developments and state formation - Koch, Cachari (Dimasa), Tripura, Jaintia, and Manipur.	L	1
Unit -IV	Pre-Colonial society and economy - Khasi, Garo, Naga and Mizo.	L	1
Unit -V	British Relations with the Northeast; contact with Burma and its significance.	L	2

**Essential Readings:**

1. Barpujari, H.K., *The Comprehensive History of Assam*, Volume II & III, Publication Board Assam, 1992.
2. Basu, N.K., *Assam in the Ahom Age 1228-1826*, Sanskrit PustakBhandar, Calcutta, 1970.
3. Bhuyan, S.K., *Anglo Assamese Relation:1771-1826*.
4. Bhuyan, Suryyakumar, *Ealy British Relations With Assam*, EBH Publishers, Guwahati, 2013
4. Sinha, Surajit, *Tribal Politics and Trade System in Pre-colonial Eastern And North-Eastern India*, K.P. Bagchi, Calcutta, 1991.
5. Horam, M., *Naga Polity*, B.R. Publication Corporation, Delhi, 1975.

**UG/Hist/IV/EC/08(C)**

**HISTORY OF NORTHEAST INDIA (1822-1986)**

**Objective:** The objective of this course is to familiarize students with the major trends of political, social, and economic developments in northeast India from 1822 till the reorganisation of states in 1972.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	Early British policy - Non regulation system; First Anglo-Burmese War and its significance; annexation of Assam, Cachar, Jaintia.	L	1
Unit -II	Consolidation of British rule in the Hills - Khasi, Garo, Naga and Mizo hills; pattern of administration; British relations with the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.	L	1
Unit -III	Economic and social changes under the British Rule - land revenue; plantation industry; trade and commerce; Western education.	L	1
Unit -IV	Impact of nationalist movement in Assam; Revolt of 1857; Partition of Bengal; Assam Association; Non-cooperation Movement; Civil disobedience movement; Quit India movement; Cripps' Mission; Cabinet Mission; and Independence.	L	1
Unit -V	Political developments since Independence - integration of Manipur, Khasi States and Tripura into the Indian Union; The Sixth Schedule; Hill State Movements; Re-organization of the North East States 1972; Mizoram and the Memorandum of Settlement, 1986.	L	2

**Essential Readings:**

1. Barpujari, H.K., *Assam in the Days of the Company*, NEHU, 1997.

2. Barpujari, H.K., *The Comprehensive History of Assam*, Volume IV & V, Publication Board of Assam, Gauhati, 1992.
3. Barpujari, H.K., *Problems Of the Hill Tribes: North East India* Vol-I, Lawyers Book Stall, Gauhati, 1970; Vol- II, Basanti Prakash, 1976; and Vol - III, Spectrum Publishers, Gauhati, 1981.
4. Chaube, S.K., *Hill Politics in North East India*, Orient Longman, Calcutta, Reprinted 1999.
5. Lahiri, R.M., *Annexation of Assam*, Firma KLM, Calcutta, 1975.
6. Bhattacharjee, J.B., *The Garos and the English*, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi, 1997.
7. Bhattacharjee, J.B., *Trade and Colony*, Shillong, 2000.

### UG/Hist/IV/EC/09

#### MODERN WORLD HISTORY

**Objective:** With an emphasis on Europe, this course will analyse the political, economic, social, and cultural transformations of the modern world that took place from the nineteenth century till the end of the Second World War.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<p><b>The Industrial Revolution and Nineteenth Century Society</b></p> <p>a. Background-late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries development; The Industrial Revolution in Britain (1760-1850)-innovation in the textile industries-coal and iron;</p> <p>b. The social consequences of industrialization-the emergence of a class society; Population explosion; The peasantry in the countryside; The urban landscape-environmental pollution; prostitution; The Middle classes;</p>	L	1
Unit -II	<p><b>Europe in the Nineteenth Century: Politics and Ideology</b></p> <p>a. Rise of Napoleon and the Napoleonic empire; Napoleonic reforms; The Congress of Vienna; Liberalism and Conservatism; Karl Marx; The French Revolutions of 1830 and 1848</p> <p>b. Rise of nationalism: The Unification of Italy and</p>	L	1

	Germany; Eastern Questions. The Crimean War (1854-1856).		
<b>Unit –III</b>	<p><b>Imperialism and Colonialism (1870-1914)/ Modern Industry and Mass Politics (1870-1914)</b></p> <p>a. Causes of the “new imperialism”; Imperialism in South Asia and China; Russian imperialism; The French Empire and the Civilizing Mission; The Scramble for Africa and The Congo;</p> <p>b. New technologies and global transformations-the “second” industrial revolution (steel, electricity, chemicals)- -rise of the corporation-international economics (manufacturing, trade, and finance).</p> <p>f. Labour politics; Mass movements-Marxism and the emergence and spread of socialist parties; Suffrage and Women’s movement;</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<p><b>The First World War and the Turmoil between The Two World Wars</b></p> <p>a. The causes of the war-The July Crisis; War of Empires; Women in the War; the Russian Revolution: The February Revolution and the October Revolution; The United States as a World Power; The Peace Settlement and the League of Nations.</p> <p>b. Lenin’s NEP; Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany; the Great Depression-origins and effects.</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<p><b>The Second World War</b></p> <p>a. The causes of the War: Unsettled quarrels, economic fallout, and nationalism; Challenges to the Peace; The Spanish Civil War; German rearmament and the politics of appeasement; Racial war, ethnic cleansing, and the Holocaust</p> <p>b. Total War: Home Fronts, The War of Production, Bombing, and the “Bomb”; Significance of the Second World War; Consequences of the war-the establishment of the UNO.</p>	L	2

**Essential Readings:**

1. Coffin, Judith G. & Robert C. Stacey, *Western Civilizations*, 15<sup>th</sup> Edition, W.W. Norton & Co, New York, 2005.
2. Palmer, R.R., Joel Colton & Lloyd Kramer, *A History of the Modern World*, 10th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2007.
3. Bayly, C.A., *The Birth of the Modern World, 1780-1914*, Wiley-Blackwell, 2004.
4. Briggs, Asa & Patricia Clavin, *Modern Europe 1789 to the Present*, 2nd Edition,



Longman, 2003.

5. Hobsbawm, Eric, *The Age of Extremes: A History of the World 1914-1991*, Abacus, London, 1995.

## UG/Hist/IV/EC/10

### CONTEMPORARY WORLD

**Objective:** The course is designed to be a survey of the political, economic, social and cultural history of the world since the end of the Second World War.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<p><b>The Cold War World: Global Politics and Economic Recovery</b></p> <p>a. The 'First 'Cold War in Europe, 1945–61-origins and characteristics; From Cold War to Détente, 1962–79 -the Cuban Missile Crisis, the European détente, and the death of détente.</p> <p>b. The Golden Years-Post-War economic recovery in Western and Eastern Europe-the EEC and the COMECON; the Welfare State among Western European states.</p>	L	1
Unit –II	<p><b>Decolonization, Revolutions, and the Transformation of Asia and Africa</b></p> <p>a. The end of the Raj; Nationalism and independence in South-East Asia; The Chinese Revolution; China, Japan and the Cold War in Asia; The Korean War; The Vietnam Wars, 1945–79.</p> <p>b. The Arab-Israeli conflict.</p>	L	1

	c. Africa after 1945: The end of empire; The rise and fall of pan-Africanism;; The Cold War in Africa; The end of apartheid in South Africa; The legacy of empire; Poverty, resources and the troubled road to democracy.		
<b>Unit –III</b>	<p><b>Neutralism, Development and the Rise of the Third World</b></p> <p>a. Neutrality in Cold War Europe; India the Non-Aligned Movement; Development and the Group of 77; The fragmentation of the Third World.</p> <p>b. The rise of East Asia-Japan as an economic superpower; South Korea and Taiwan as economic powerhouses.</p> <p>c. China and North Korea: Ideology and nationalism- The rise and decline of the Sino-Soviet alliance; Revolutionary China and the Third World; North Korea: the last Stalinist state.</p> <p>d. The United States and Latin America- Guatemala, Cuba, Chile and Nicaragua; Popular revolts and economic inequality, anti-Americanism, nationalism and socialism.</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<p><b>The End of the Cold War (1960-1990): Politics, Society, and Culture</b></p> <p>a. The collapse of Communism and the end of the Soviet Union; Fall of the Berlin Wall; The unipolar moment: America at the apex; The ‘new world order’ and ethnic conflict; European integration.</p> <p>b. The Social Revolution: death of the peasantry; the new mass of students; industrial working classes; women’s changing roles.</p> <p>c. Cultural Revolution: personal liberation and social liberation; mass culture-music and youth culture; art and painting; film; gender roles and sexual revolution.</p> <p>d. Social Movements during the 1960s: The Civil Rights Movement; The Antiwar Movement; The Student Movement.</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<p><b>Globalization and the West</b></p> <p>a. Globalization: its meaning and the flow of money, ideas, and peoples; Informationalism, networks, and the network society.</p> <p>b. Post-Colonial politics; Israel, Oil, and the rise of political Islam in the Middle East.</p> <p>c. The rise of the Fourth World: Informational Capitalism, Poverty, and Social Exclusion.</p> <p>d. War and Terrorism in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.</p>	L	2

**Essential Readings:**

1. Best, Antony *et.al.*, *International History of the Twentieth Century and Beyond*,

2nd Edition, Routledge, UK, 2008.

2. Hobsbawm, Eric, *The Age of Extremes: A History of the World 1914-1991*, Abacus, London, 1995.
3. Castells, Manuel, *The Information Age Vol.3 (End of Millennium)*, Second Edition (with a new preface), Wiley-Blackwell, West Sussex, 2010.
4. Castells, Manuel (ed.), *The Network Society*, Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, UK, 2004.
5. Held, David, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics and Culture*, Polity, UK, 1999.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Boyd, Andrew & Joshua Comenetz, *An atlas of world affairs*, 11<sup>th</sup> Edition, Routledge, 2007.
2. Stearns, Peter N., *World History in Brief: Major Patterns of Change and Continuity*, Volume 1 (To 1450), 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, Prentice Hall, 2009.
3. Palmer, R. R., Joel Colton, & Lloyd Kramer, *A History of the Modern World*, 10th Edition, New York, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2007.
4. Duiker, William J., *Contemporary World History*, Wadsworth Publishing, 2009.
5. Hobsbawm, Eric, *Nations and Nationalism since 1780: Programme, Myth, Reality*, ; 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
6. Grenville, J.A.S., *A History of the World From the 20th to the 21st Century*, 2nd Edition, Routledge, 2005.

**UG/Hist/IV/EC/11**

**MODERN INDIA (PART-II)**

**Objectives:** This course gives special emphasis on the growth and development of national and anti-colonial movements in India. The role played by individuals and groups in the struggle for independence is also a main feature of this paper.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Historiography of Indian nationalism</li> <li>b. Predecessors of the Indian National Congress</li> <li>c. Formation of the Indian National Congress</li> <li>d. Moderates and Extremists</li> <li>e. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement</li> <li>f. Home Rule Leagues</li> </ul>	L	2

<b>Unit –II</b>	<p>a. Gandhian ideology and movements- Rowlatt Satyagraha; Khilafat, Non-cooperation; Civil Disobedience; Quit India.</p> <p>b. Ideological trends in the Congress.</p> <p>c. Revolutionaries; Left movements; and States' Peoples' movements.</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –III</b>	<p>a. Morley Minto Reforms.</p> <p>b. Govt. of India Act of 1919;</p> <p>c. Swarajists and regional political parties.</p> <p>d. Simon Commission and Nehru Report.</p> <p>e. Communal Award.</p> <p>f. Govt. of India Act, 1935.</p> <p>g. Working of Provincial Ministries.</p> <p>h. Cripps Mission.</p> <p>i. Wavell Plan.</p> <p>j. Cabinet Mission</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<p>a. Emergence of Communal consciousness.</p> <p>b. Some communal organizations: Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, RSS, Akali Dal.</p> <p>c. British policy to communalism.</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<p>a. INA, Naval Mutiny.</p> <p>b. Freedom and Partition of India.</p> <p>c. Integration of princely states.</p> <p>d. Framing of the Constitution.</p>	L	1

**Essential Readings:**

1. Sarkar Sumit, *Modern India, 1885-1947*, Macmillan India, Delhi, 1983.
2. Chandra, Bipan *et.al.*, *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947*, Penguin, New Delhi, 2000
3. Bandyopadhyay, Shekhar, *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.
4. Thomas. R. Metcalf, *A Concise History of Modern India*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Oxford University Press, 2008.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Brown, Judith, *Gandhi's Rise to Power*, OUP, London, 1997.
2. Brown, Judith, *Gandhi and Civil disobedience*, OUP, London, 1995.
3. Chandra, Bipan, *Communalism in Modern India*, Vikas Publications House, Delhi, 1966.
4. Chandra, Bipan, *The Epic Struggle*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1992.
5. Pandey, Gyanendra, *Construction of Communalism in Modern India Colonial North India*, OUP, Delhi, 1993.
6. Pandey, Gyanendra, (ed.), *The Indian Nation in 1942*, K.P. Bagchi & Co. Kolkatta, 1988.
7. Seal, Anil, *Emergence of Indian Nationalism*, Cambridge University Press, 1960.

**UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(A)**

**HISTORY OF USA (1776-1945)**

**Objective:** The aim of this course is to trace the emergence of the present United States of America and the main themes in the historical development of the country in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

**Credits: 6**

<b>Unit</b>	<b>Content</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Credit</b>
<b>Unit -I</b>	<p><b>Revolution and Early Republic</b></p> <p>a. Nature of English colonial rule in North America</p> <p>b. Causes of the American Revolution and its aftermath</p> <p>c. Constitutional debates: Federalist and Anti-Federalist</p> <p>d. Rise of political parties</p> <p>e. Jeffersonian Democracy versus Jacksonian Democracy</p> <p>f. War of 1812 and the Monroe Doctrine</p>	L	1
<b>Unit –II</b>	<p><b>Westward Expansion and Sectionalism</b></p> <p>a. The doctrine of 'Manifest Destiny'</p> <p>b. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican War and its consequences</p> <p>c. Compromise of 1820 and 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska question</p> <p>d. The Oregon Question</p> <p>e. The railroads and their significance</p> <p>f. The Gold Rush of 1849 and Californian statehood</p> <p>g. Closing of the frontier and Turner's Frontier Thesis.</p>	L	1

<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Civil War and Reconstruction</b> a. Growth of American Slavery b. Abolition Movement c. Causes of American Civil War d. Social, economic, and political impact of the war e. Reconstruction plans (presidential vs. congressional reconstruction plans) f. Effects of Reconstruction on freedmen, and on the White South g. Compromise of 1877 and the end of Reconstruction	L	1
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>Industrial Growth and Reform Movement</b> a. Reasons for the expansion of US industry and commerce after the Civil War b. Effects of mass immigration and technical innovations on industrial growth c. Rise of Big Business d. Agrarian Revolt and Populism e. Progressive Movement and its impact on business	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>United States and the two World Wars</b> a. The policy of neutrality and the First World War b. Reasons for entry of the USA into the war c. Wilson and the Versailles Settlement d. The Great Depression e. The New Deal f. United States and the Second World War	L	2

**Essential Readings:**

1. Alan Brinkley, *American History: A Survey*. 10th ed. Boston, Mass. McGraw-Hill Co. Inc., 1999
2. Paul Boyer, et. al., (eds.). *The Enduring Vision: A History of the American People*. Concise 6th Edition, Houghton-Mifflin, 2009.
3. Dee Brown, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West*, Vintage, new edition, 1998
4. Hugh Brogan, *The Penguin History of the USA*. Second edition, Penguin, 2001.

**Additional Readings:**

1. David Kennedy and Thomas A. Bailey, *The American Spirit: United States As Seen by Contemporaries*, Vol. I, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2005.
2. David Kennedy and Thomas A. Bailey, *The American Spirit: United States As Seen by Contemporaries*, Vol. II, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2005.
3. George C. Herring, *From Colony to Superpower: U.S. Foreign Relations Since*



1776, Oxford University Press, New York, 2008.

4. Max Edling, *A Revolution in Favor of Government: Origins of the U.S. Constitution and the Making of the American State*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2003.
5. Samuel Eliot Morison, Henry Steele Commager & William E. Leuchtenburg, *The Growth of the American Republic*. Volume 1 & 2, Seventh edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 1980.

### UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(B)

#### HISTORY OF MODERN SOUTH EAST ASIA (1800-1970)

**Objective:** Southeast Asia is a fascinating and important region of the world, characterized first and foremost by remarkable *diversity* in culture, history, politics, and social dynamics. The objects of this course are to help acquaint the student with the evolution of colonial policy and practices, decolonization, and the emergence of modern nations in South East Asia and the countries to be covered will include Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<b>Pre-colonial Polity, Society and Economy</b> a. Structures of power and authority, c. 1800 b. patterns of production in agriculture and the crafts; c. organization of trade and banking; d. cultural expression-Folk and Classical e. Islam and popular culture	L	1
Unit -II	<b>Colonization and transformation</b> a. Establishment of a colonial state b. Motivation and nature of colonial rule ('direct' and 'indirect' rule) c. Factors which contributed to the type of control and direct government interference d. The non-representative nature of colonial rule e. Japanese occupation and Concept of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.	L	1

<p><b>Unit –III</b></p>	<p><b>The penetration of Capitalism and its consequences</b>                      a. Capitalism and the spread of international economy in Southeast Asia                      b. Impact of international commerce on Southeast Asia                      c. Factors for migration of people within and from outside Southeast Asia                      d. Consequences of migration in Southeast Asia–rise of plural society                      e. The Great Depression and restrictions on emigration</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>1</p>
<p><b>Unit –IV</b></p>	<p><b>Nationalism, Decolonization and Independence</b>                      a. Origins, nature and development of nationalism                      b. Key personalities in the nationalist movements                      c. Attitude and response of colonial governments to the rise of nationalism                      d. The Japanese Occupation and its impact on nationalism                      e. Impact of World War II                      f. Decolonization in Southeast Asia</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>1</p>
<p><b>Unit –V</b></p>	<p><b>Nation-building</b>                      a. Forms of governments in new states                      b. Successes and limitations                      c. Policies towards minorities                      d. Construction of a national culture                      e. Role of the military;                      f. Rivalry and conflict in Southeast Asia.</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>2</p>

**Essential Readings:**

1. Church, Peter, *A Short History of South-East Asia*, Fifth Edition, Wiley, 2009.
2. Lockard, Craig, *Southeast Asia in World History (New Oxford World History)*, Oxford University Press, 2009.
3. Osborne, Milton, *Southeast Asia: An Introductory History*, Eleventh Edition, Allen & Unwin, 2013.
4. Tarling, Nicholas (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia, Vol. 2, Part 1: From c.1800 to the 1930s*, Cambridge University Press, 2000.
5. Tarling, Nicholas (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia: Volume 2, Part 2, From World War II to the Present*, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Charney, Michael W., *A History Of Modern Burma*, Cambridge University Press, 2009.
2. Darwin, J., *The End of the British Empire: The Historical Debate*, Wiley-Blackwell, 2006.

3. Heidhues, Mary Somers, *Southeast Asia: A Concise History*, Thames and Hudson, 2001.
4. Reid, Anthony, *Southeast Asia in the Early Modern Era: Trade, Power, and Belief (Asia East By South)*, Cornell University Press, 1993.
5. Thant Myint-u, *The Making Of Modern Burma*, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
6. Vickers, Adrian, *A History Of Modern Indonesia*, Second Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2013.

### UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(C)

#### HISTORY OF MODERN CHINA

**Objective:** This course intends to impart students the knowledge of major historical developments from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in China.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<b>Economy, society and polity:</b> a. The Emperor and the nobility; government organization at central and local level b. Land and taxation systems; population c. Social stratification; the government examination d. Decline of the Manchu power; the western advance and the tributary system	L	1
Unit -II	<b>China and the Western World:</b> a. The nature and origin of the Canton system of trade; foreign life at canton b. British attempts to change the Canton system c. The opium wars; treaties with imperialist powers; d. Struggle for concessions in China; open door policy	L	1
Unit -III	<b>Rebellion and Reform movements</b> a. Taiping rebellion b. The Nien and Muslim rebellions c. Self-strengthening movement d. 100 days reforms	L	1

<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>End of Dynasty and emergence of Nationalism</b> a. Boxer rebellion and its consequences b. Structural reforms between 1901-1908 c. Revolutionaries, the new Republic and Warlords d. May Fourth Movement- nature and significance	L	1
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>The Communist Revolution</b> a. Origin and growth of KMT and CCP b. KMT-CCP relations c. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sino-Japanese war d. Mao Zedong, Communist Revolution and the Birth of the People’s Republic of China	L	2

**Essential Readings:**

1. Spence, Jonathan D., *The Search for Modern China*, Second Edition, W. W. Norton & Company, 1999.
2. Hsu, Immanuel C.Y., *The Rise of Modern China*, Sixth Edition, Oxford University Press, New York, 1999.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Fairbank, Jonh K. and Merle Goldman, *China: A New History*, Second Enlarged Edition, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2006.

**UG/Hist/IV/EC/12(D)**

**HISTORY OF MODERN JAPAN**

**Objective:** This course intends to impart students the knowledge of major historical developments in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries in Japan.

**Credits: 6**

Unit	Content	Method	Credit
Unit -I	<p><b>Late Tokugawa Shogunate</b></p> <p>a. Class structure, ideological foundation, isolation and feudal state</p> <p>b. The Western powers and unequal treaties</p> <p>c. Agitation against the Shogun</p>	L	1
Unit –II	<p><b>Meiji Restoration</b></p> <p>a. New constitution and new codes</p> <p>b. Political Unification and Central Bureaucracy</p> <p>c. Eliminating the Status System; The Conscript Army and Compulsory Education</p> <p>d. Movement for freedom and People’s right; Samurai Rebellions and Peasant Uprisings</p>	L	1
Unit –III	<p><b>Japan and Modernization</b></p> <p>a. Industrial Revolution; spread of mass and higher education</p> <p>b. Culture and religion</p> <p>c. Growth of Japanese nationalism</p>	L	1

<p><b>Unit –IV</b></p>	<p><b>Imperial Japan</b>                      a. Sino-Japanese war of 1894                      b. Russo-Japanese War; Anglo-Japanese alliance                      c. Japan and the First World War; Manchurian Crisis</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>1</p>
<p><b>Unit –V</b></p>	<p><b>Democracy and the Road to War</b>                      a. Emergence of political parties; the structure of parliamentary government;                      b. Failure of democratic system; rise of militarism and second Sino-Japanese War                      c. Japan and World War II; defeat and its consequences</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>2</p>

**Essential Readings:**

1. Gordon, Andrew, *A Modern History of Japan: From Tokugawa Times to the Present*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2003.
2. Jansen, Marius B., *The Making of Modern Japan*, Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2002.

**Additional Readings:**

1. Buruma, Ian, *Inventing Japan: 1853-1964*, Modern Library, 2004.
2. Mason, R.H.P. and J.G. Caiger, *A History of Japan*, Revised Edition, Tuttle Publishing, North Melbourne, 1997.
3. McClain, James L., *Japan: A Modern History*, W. W. Norton & Company, 2002.
4. Tipton, Elise K., *Modern Japan: A Social and Political History* (Nissan Institute/Routledge Japanese Studies), Second Edition, Routledge, 2008.

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